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Here the author attempts a "correlation of classifications". While the comparison of the classifications based on historic and archaeological data is open to objections, which cannot be entered into in this review, the results are certainly interesting (see map on p. 330). The author also arrives at the conclusion that the negative stand often taken toward the relations of culture, linguistics, and somatology, is not wholly justifiable, in so far as certain significant correlations may be observed between classifications based on the three sets of data. The last two chapters contain suggestive remarks on the association of culture traits, the historical conception of culture, and New World origins.

Dr. Wissler's book does not make easy reading; but as a work of reference, as an authoritative summary of New World civilization, and, finally, as a first attempt at ethnological synthesis on a large scale, it must be pronounced a notable contribution to the literature of ethnology. It is to be hoped that the sociologist and the historian will claim from the anthropologist their share in its use.

A. A. GOLDENWEISER.

A Social History of the American Family, from Colonial Times to the Present. By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN, Ph.D. Volumes I. and II. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company. 1917, 1918. Pp. 348, 390. \$5.00 each.)

WE have here two or three volumes, which, the author says (preface), form "an attempt to develop an understanding of the forces that have been operative in the evolution of family institutions in the United States". There are twenty chapters in volume I.: two devoted to old-world origins, the next five to New England, four to the middle, and eight to the southern colonies, and a final chapter on the French colonies in the West. The main topics taken up in each group are Courtship and Marriage, Position of Women, Family Life, Status of Children, and various pathological aspects of sex and marriage. The author defends what he fears some may consider "undue attention" to "pathological abnormalities", on the ground that "American history with which most readers are familiar has been written by litterateurs or historians with little perspective save that which inheres in loyalty to the established order, in the attenuated atmosphere of the middle class, or in the desire to glorify the past". Volume II., in fourteen chapters, covering the period through the Civil War, continues the narrative and treats much the same topics, but includes chapters on the West, the New Industrial Order, the South under the slavery régime, and the Civil War.

An important, indeed one of the principal, portions of this subject had previously been treated by Professor George E. Howard in his *History of Matrimonial Institutions, chiefly in England and the United States*, emphasizing the legislative aspects of marriage and divorce, but also devoting much space to other topics. His treatment is more

scientific than Mr. Calhoun's and is based on a wider knowledge of the original sources. The work under review is more popular in character. Much use has been made of travellers' accounts of the status of the family and the opinions of some contemporary observers. Indeed a large portion of these volumes consists of extracts from such sources with more or less comment on the same. These are used uncritically and the same is true of the author's use of secondary sources, such as local histories, often giving the opinions of an author writing a century more or less after the period in question. The work abounds in broad generalizations for which the evidence is extremely meagre.

The general method used is that of citing numerous individual cases and opinions supposed to be typical of the colony or state in question and the period discussed, as well as representative of the various classes composing the society described. In the first volume little account is taken of the evolution of the family, and its condition in 1650 and 1776, as set forth by our author, was essentially the same. He gives but slight attention to forces or their modifications due to the passage of time, the change in political, economic, or social conditions, race elements, environment, the distribution of population, and the change in the occupations of various groups and classes. These are obviously matters to which one must pay attention if one is to understand the "forces that have been operative in the evolution of family institutions in the United States". In volume II., however, there is considerable improvement in this respect. Attention is given especially to the frontier, democratic tendencies, industrialism, increase of wealth, religious and educational forces, and the slavery system, in their influence on marriage, family life, childhood, and women; in the last instance with respect to their "social subordination" and subsequent "emergence".

Although the author has not produced the work one might expect from his preface, nevertheless he has brought together much interesting material and many opinions on various phases of family life in the colonial and national period. His book is undoubtedly the most complete treatise on the subject yet produced. He leaves his reader with a gloomy impression of the standards of morals of the American family, perhaps due in part to his evident interest in and emphasis upon "pathological abnormalities". It must be remembered, however, that most travellers were often looking for just such evidence. The good that is in men and women has, unfortunately, difficulty in getting well recorded in the historical documents most used. Perhaps the study of more varied sources would induce the author to modify his conclusions; for example, such as Dr. C. L. Powell uses in his *English Domestic Relations, 1487-1653*, an excellent background for the book under review. Other sources, such as the newspaper press, court records, and family history, have been used by the author to only a slight extent. Considering also Mr. Calhoun's general estimate of American historians (preface), the fact that all evidence is good grist for his mill, from the

traveller's chance observations and impressions to neighborhood gossip, hearsay, and tradition; that many of his alleged facts are unsupported by direct evidence from any authorities—all this makes one feel that the picture he gives is overdrawn, incomplete, and, from a scientific standpoint, rests on an insecure foundation.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

History of American Journalism. By JAMES MELVIN LEE, Director of the Department of Journalism in New York University. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1917. Pp. x, 462. \$3.50.)

UNTIL yesterday the best book on this subject was S. N. D. North's essay, published in 1884 as one of the by-products of the census of 1880. That essay presented a fairly continuous story down to about 1835, and then the narrative was soon lost in statistics and chapters on the mechanical side of newspaper publication.

Professor Lee's book, which begins with the records of the Roman Senate in 449 B.C. and ends with Creel's Committee on Public Information in 1917, will now replace Mr. North's volume as a history of growth, though it will not entirely supersede the latter as an authority for reference.

Statistical information of historical importance is better arranged in Mr. North's work and is more complete. It is unfortunate that Professor Lee did not follow his predecessor's example in arranging lists of names and dates in compact tables, separate from the text. The policy, which he has adopted, of strewing statistics thickly over thin surfaces of story, does not always produce readable paragraphs, and throws a heavy burden of responsibility upon the index. This burden the index is inadequate to support. The student will turn to it in vain for scores of names mentioned in the story, and for some that ought to be mentioned but are not.

Professor Lee ascribes to the *World* the honor of reviving in 1884 the cartoon as a political weapon. A dozen years earlier, Thomas Nast had made Tweed and *Harper's Weekly* famous at the same time, but Professor Lee's index alludes neither to the *Weekly* nor to its distinguished editor, George William Curtis, nor to Nast himself, although the careful reader will discover that both the journal and the great cartoonist are merely mentioned on page 329.

It is inevitable that the New York city newspapers should loom large in a work of this kind. Nevertheless the historical student will be disappointed if he turns to this volume for an explanation of the fact that, for years in the first half of the last century, Albany newspapers were more influential in New York state politics than the metropolitan journals.

Perhaps too, in view of the pretentious title that Professor Lee chose,